THE [Numb. 570.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *April* 8, 1756.

The following is a true Account of the ſurprizing Deliverance of ELIZABETH FLEMING, *(Wife of* WILLIAM FLEMING*) who was taken Captive by Captain* Jacob, *as promiſed in our laſt.*

A FEW Minutes after my Huſband was gone from the Fire, finding the *Indians* took no Notice of it, I concluded they were ſtill aſleep, and according to my Promiſe followed him, but not finding him at the Spring, knew not which Courſe to ſteer, which threw me in the utmoſt Confuſion; yet I reſolved to make my Eſcape, and endeavoured for that Purpoſe; but really I ſeem'd in as bad a Situation as ever. How dreadful was this Night to me, an unhappy Wanderer! With what Floods of Tears did I paſs the Time? No Friend to relieve me, no Habitation in which to ſhelter myſelf from the Inclemency of the Weather; My Huſband gone I knew not where, and myſelf a wretched forlorn Wanderer, in Danger every Moment of falling a Prey to ſavage Fury, or torn to Pieces by ravenous wild Beaſts. I either heard, or my frighted Imagination ſuggeſted, the hideous Roaring of Wolves, Bears and Panthers, which terrified me almoſt to Death: Yet I was not ſo loſt and overwhelmed as to be incapable of Reflection; I remembered there was a juſt, a merciful and an Almighty Power, who ſaw my Miſeries, and knew I had not brought it on myſelf by any Imprudence, unleſs endeavouring to ſave my Life by Flight might be termed ſuch.

However after I had wandered ſome Time, I came to a little Hill, which when I had aſcended, found myſelf ſtill nearer my Enemies than I deſired, for I could plainly perceive the Fire blaze, by the Light of which I ſaw them lie in the ſame Poſture I left them. I made off with as much Precipitation as I could, and continued wandering till Day, during which Time I fell over a dead Man, which I concluded to be *Hicks*, and therefore directed my Courſe accordingly for our own Corn-Field, near the Remains of our Houſe. The Joy however I conceived at this was ſoon allayed by hearing two *Indian* Halloos, and the Report of five Guns. Fancying myſelf now in the Jaws of Death, I made directly to ſome Heaps of Fodder, and hid myſelf, and lay there ſome Time; when I left this I directed my Courſe along a Path nine Miles to a Fort, but found it deſerted, and every Thing about it in the greateſt Diſorder; concluding there was little Shelter to be had here, I aſcended a Hill hard by, from the Top of which I imagined I ſhould be able to diſcover ſome Settlements, or at leaſt ſome Road that might lead that Way; but when I began to look about, I ſaw ſo many Houſes in a Blaze that I almoſt concluded the whole Province was in Flames. The Smoke flew ſo thick that it darkened the very Air about me to that Degree, as to prevent me from diſtinguiſhing any Thing at a Diſtance from the Fires. Let any one figure to themſelves the Melancholly of my Condition; no Huſband to relieve me, or alleviate my Grief! Yet how light, how trifling was all I now endured, to thoſe Handſhips which ſoon after I was obliged to bear.

I ſoon after left the Hill, and was going I knew not where, when I came up to a Houſe almoſt conſumed to Aſhes, and ſaw near it ſeveral Cows newly killed, by which I concluded the Enemy could not be far off; I ran to look for ſome Place in which to ſecure myſelf from their Fury, but could find none: I perceived one of the Cows theſe inhuman Butchers had ſhot was not quite dead, and as ſhe lay almoſt cloſe to a Fence, ſtretched myſelf down behind her; but had not been long in that Poſture before I heard two Guns go off, by which I apprehended the Enemy were advancing towards me, and conſequently the Place in which I had now taken Refuge, could not be very ſafe: So I crept to a Thicket, where I laid till Half an Hour paſt Sun-down, when hearing all quiet round me, removed to an Oven, belonging to *Robert M'Connel*, and after ſome Difficulty got into it, and reſted about an Hour; but being terrified with frightful Thoughts and not being able to reconcile myſelf to it longer, left it, with an Intention to go to the Top of another Hill. Before I got quite up, I happened unawares almoſt on a Fire, by the Side of which lay two *Indians*, with white Match-coats: The Sight almoſt frighted me to Death, but I had no other Shift than to run behind a Tree, where I ſtood trembling for near Half an Hour. As I had no Notion of being ſo near Ruin, I advanced carelefsly, on, and made ſo much Noiſe among the Leaves and Shrubs as I then apprehended awaked theſe Blood-hounds, who immediately ſtarted up, took up their Guns, then liſtened: I now reſigned myſelf to the Will of Providence, thinking my Miſeries near at an End, but all on a ſudden they returned to their Fire making a loud Laugh; by this I found my Glaſs was not yet run. This Conduct at firſt appeared truly ſurprizing, for though indeed I now ſtood behind a Tree, I was almoſt ſure they had ſeen me. Whilſt I was thus conjecturing the Reaſon of this miraculous Preſervation, I heard two or three Hogs grunt and ſtir among the Leaves (which my Fright had not ſuffered me before to obſerve) between whom and the Enemy I was behind a Tree, I concluded that it had been by the Noiſe made by them they had been awaked. How wonderful, how myſterious are the Ways of Heaven? By what unſeen, unguеſſed at Means, are frequently the greateſt Deliverances brought about!

Being thus ſurprizingly ſaved, I tarried behind the Tree till I judged the Enemy had got to ſleep, and then made the beſt of my Way, bleſſing GOD for his remarkable Deliverance, and wandered through the Woods till Day-break.

When it got pretty clear, I perceived a large Mountain, which I conjectured to be that between the Great and Little-Cove, and by the Idea I then formed of the Country and my own Situation, imagined going over it would be the higheſt Way to the inhabited Parts. As the Road was very bad, and the Mountain at a conſiderable Diſtance, it coſt me great Difficulty to reach it; and before I got to the Top, found myſelf ſo feeble, and my Spirits ſo much ſunk, that I was unable to proceed any further: So I laid down, whilſt a cold Sweat poured off me, and I ſuffered all the Agonies of Mind, a Perſon in my Condition (being with Child) could undergo. I continued thus for Half an Hour, when, being a little revived, I reflected that I muſt either endeavour to move farther, or inevitably periſh: I attempted again to climb up, but my Feet being all in Bliſters, and the Mountain ſo inacceſſible, that before I had got a Muſket-ſhot up, found it neceſſary to reſt again: And thus I continued walking and crawling for about three Hours till at length I attained the Summit; when I found myſelf ſo much ſpent with Fatigue and want of Food, that I was obliged to throw myſelf flat on my Face, and in that Poſture laid for near an Hour. When I raiſed myſelf up I eſpied ſome Cheſnut-Huſks, and was in hopes of finding amongſt them ſome Cheſnuts; but found that Squirrels or other Vermin had deprived me of that Satisfaction. I then looked around me in order to diſcover ſome Place that was inhabited, but the Sky was ſo darkened with Smoke, that I could only diſtinguiſh two Houſes in Flames. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Horror of my Condition in this Place, which was augmented by my not knowing (even if I was able) which Side to turn to: Every Place I could lay my Eyes on, ſeemed to be filled with Deſolation and Ruin. A Train of melancholic Reflections ruſhed on my Mind: I was even weary of Life, and could have wiſhed my Being at an End: Yea I had nigh loaded the Day of my Birth with as many Imprecations as *Job*: And aſked, Why was I reſerved for ſo much Miſery? It would, indeed, have been utterly impoſſible for me to have long ſurvived, weakened as I was by hard Living and the immenſe Fatigue I underwent, had not the Almighty Being, who when we think him fartheſt off, is often neareſt to us with his Aid, ſnatched my almoſt ſinking Soul from the Miſeries in which I had long been plunged, and graciouſly encouraged me to hope Deliverance in his own good Time.

Having thus given Vent to my Grief, by Tears and Reflection, I thought on returning whence I came; which I did in the beſt Manner I could: But before I had got two Miles, was overtaken by a Horſe, who came after me full Speed, with his Bridle-Head and a Bell on, and ſeemed to be very much frighted: I uſed my beſt Endeavours to ſtop and catch him, for I thought if I could once get on Horſe-back, I ſhould be able to make much greater Speed in my future Searches: But he ſoon made his Way from me, and as I was not in a Condition to follow him, was obliged to drop all Thoughts of that Nature. Whilſt I was thus engaged, I was alarmed by an *Indian* Halloo, by which I judged the Owner of the Horſe had fell a Prey to theſe Blood-thirſty Wretches, and conſequently they could not be far from me: I was now at my Wits-End to find a Place of Shelter, being afraid even to look about me leſt I might ſee them at my Back: I haſted on with my crawling Speed, till I came to a large Gum Tree, into which I crept, tho' with much Difficulty: It was well however I got in at any Rate, for I heard the Feet of two *Indians*, and ſaw them paſs pretty near me; they were too intent in Purſuit of the Horſe to look much about, which if they had, I ſhould unavoidably have been diſcovered; but as Providence ordered it I was ſafe, judged it beſt to lie here a conſiderable Time that ſo the Enemy might get a good Way off. Whilſt I laid here, I heard the Report of two Guns, which was accompanied with a terrible Shriek. Every Moment of my Time now ſeemed precious, and I thought ſo much of it as was ſpent in any one Place, ſave the mere Neceſſity of ſaving myſelf from Danger, loſt; ſo I got myſelf out, and wandered better than a Mile through a great Thicket till I came to a ſmall Path, which I gladly purſued, but unfortunately went the wrong Way in it, which I was not ſenſible of till I had gone about a Mile and a Half, when I found the Path end in the Woods. Now again I was put to a Nonplus, and burſt into Tears at my Diſappointment. To wander again in the Wilderneſs ſeemed certain Death, and to return the ſame long Way I came, afforded a Proſpect little better; yet maimed as I was, I think I could have chearfully gone many Miles, if I had done it on my Knees, to have met with my Huſband, or any one in a Condition to relieve me: But I was now forlorn in the Wilderneſs, and had no other Comfort than to ſit down on the cold Earth, indulge my uſual melancholic Reflections, and bathe my bleeding Feet with my Tears.——This being done, I tore off a few of the remaining Rags (for the Buſhes had nigh deprived me of moſt of them) that my mercileſs Ravagers thought not worth taking from me, and with the Hem of my tattered Petticoat (for Gown I had none) tied them round my Feet, and returned the ſame Way, and continued my Courſe till I got to a Corn-Field, where I found three Ears of Corn; I ſaw ſeveral Stacks of Fodder, but was afraid to take up my Lodging in them, leſt when the *Indians* came that Way they might ſet Fire to them; for they ſeem'd to make it a Rule from their firſt ſetting out to deſtroy every Thing of Value they met with: So I took two or three Arm-fulls, carried it to a

good

good Distance, and laid it by a Fence, and so crept amongst it, conjecturing they would not, if they saw it, think it worth their while to set Fire to so small a Heap; and in this was my Lodging three Days and three Nights, not daring to stir much out all that Time, as I repeatedly heard the Report of Guns and *Indian* Halloos: But indeed, if I had not been prevented through Fear, I was now so spent and fatigued, that I found it absolutely necessary to cease rambling till I got recruited; though alas! I had but a poor Prospect of this, for I was almost famished to Death, having had nothing to live upon but the three Ears of *Indian* Corn aforesaid, and as I knew not when or where to get more, was obliged as it were to count the Grains I eat.

On the Third Night of my being in this lonely Lodging, I heard a Cock crow and a Dog bark, and next Morning made towards the Place I heard them at; but after I had got the Length of the Field, saw three Trees which appeared to be newly set on Fire; so I laid down about an Hour by the Fence, in which Time I heard three Guns go off about a Mile from me: However hearing no more Noise, I made towards a House, which appeared, on my nearer Approach, to be a Stable, all the Houses being burnt: This Place I found afterwards belonged to one *Donaldson*: I here found some Fowls, and attempted to catch one of them, but they were too nimble for me; then I went into the Garden, where I made a very plentiful Meal of green Keal and Parsley: I then went to the Spring and drank about three Pints of Water (not having seen any for several Days before); I then crept into the Oven (which was left standing by the Savages) and slept pretty soundly till Midnight, at which Time I awoke, and hearing a Cock crow, made to the Stable, and caught one, and dressed it by some burning Logs of the Dwelling-House. But alas! the very Smell of the Fowl so overcame me, that I was ready to faint several Times ere it was ready; so I put it whole into my Handkerchief, and returned to the Oven, where I slept till Day, when I got out and went again in Search of inhabited Houses. After I had got about Half a Mile, I heard a Man whistle, which at first I took to be a white Man's Whistle, but upon listening more attentive, had Reason to believe it an Indian Decoy; so I hasted back to my Lodging, and had not been in it long before I heard the Noise of Horses, and the Voices of several white Men, which made me look out, and seeing one pass by at some Distance, I cried out to him for God's Sake to pity my distressed Condition, and take me under his Protection. The good Man being startled at my sudden Appearance, and the strange Figure I cut (being entirely in Rags, and as black as any Chimney-sweep) presented his Gun, and if it had not miss'd Fire, he would certainly have deprived me of that wretched Life I had gone through so many Difficulties to preserve; another of the Company perceiving it, cried out, 'Hold, hold, she is a 'white Woman by her Voice:' Soon after they all came up to me, and I found them to be a Party of ten Men, separated from a Marsh Creek great Company of three Hundred. One of them (Mr. Dickey) was so kind as to take me up behind him on his Horse, and after tying me on with a Belt (for I was so weak as not to be able to sit) took me about three Miles to his House, where I got refreshed with warm Milk, and such Things as I was able to take, and this Morning was brought to this Place; but what is my Astonishment and Joy when here my Eyes are once more blessed with the Sight of my Husband!

By the KING,
A PROCLAMATION,
For a general FAST.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS the manifold Sins and Wickedness of these Kingdoms have most justly deserved heavy and severe Punishment from the Hand of Heaven; and the Almighty, out of his great Mercy, hath not only been our Defence in Times of Danger, but hath protected and preserved us from imminent Destruction: Especially at this Time, when some neighbouring Countries, in Alliance and Friendship with us, have been visited with a most dreadful and extensive Earthquake, which hath also, in some Degree, been felt in several Parts of our Dominions: And, whereas the present Situation of Public Affairs (as to the Issue of them) is of the highest Importance to the Peace and Safety of these Kingdoms, to our Commerce and Liberties, and above all to the most valuable Blessing of the Protestant Religion: We, from the deepest Sense of this our State and of the Miseries which our People wou'd suffer if a like Visitation should be shewed forth upon these Kingdoms, and placing our whole Trust and Confidence in the Mercy of Almighty God, have resolved, that a general and public Fast be observed, that both we and our People may humble ourselves before Almighty God, and in a most devout and solemn Manner send up our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, to avert all those Judgments which we most justly have deserved, to continue his Mercies, and to perpetuate the Enjoyment of the Protestant Religion among us, and Safety and Prosperity to our Kingdoms and Dominions, and to implore his Protection and Blessing upon our Fleets and Armies; and We have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that such general and public Fast be observed throughout that Part of our Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, on Friday, the sixth Day of *February* next ensuing.

And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, We have given Directions to our Arch-Bishops and Bishops of *England* to compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches, and other Places of Public Worship, and to take Care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective Dioceses. And We do strictly charge and command, That the said Public Fast be religiously observed by all Our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment as We may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

GIVEN at our Court, at *St. James's*, the 18th Day of *December* 1755, in the Twenty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

HIS Majesty in Council, was this Day pleased to order, That a like Fast should be observed throughout His Kingdom of *Ireland* upon the said 6th Day of *February* next: And to that End His Majesty hath thought proper to direct his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to cause a Proclamation to be forthwith published in that Kingdom.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 26.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony met at the Capitol in this City, and 87 Members of the House of Burgesses having taken the Oaths appointed, and subscribed the Test, the House waited on his Honour the Governor, in the Council Chamber, who directed them to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; and, being returned, made Choice of *John Robinson*, Esq; who was Speaker to the former Assembly. Having received the Governor's Approbation of their Choice, Mr. Speaker, in the Name of the House, petitioned him, that they might enjoy their ancient Rights and Privileges, established either by Law or Custom; to which his Honour answered, *That it should be his special Care to maintain the House in the Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Privileges*; and then was pleased to make the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE Urgency of our present Situation, well known to you all, and the very near Approach of that Season which presses on you, the exerting every Effort for your own, and the common Safety and Welfare of all your Fellow Subjects on this Continent; determined me to have the Satisfaction of meeting an Assembly, from whom I have the highest Expectations, so soon as I could, with some Degree of that Ease, which I always wish to indulge them in, whose Duty leads them, when called upon, to so laborious a Task as the public Service.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

With great Pleasure I meet this new Assembly, both from the Readiness I have ever experienced in the Council, to assist me on all Occasions when his Majesty's Service, and the Affairs of this Dominion required their Advice, and from the Confidence wherewith I depend that you, Gentlemen, will be no less industriously animated in your Country's Cause now drawing to an important Crisis.

General *Shirley*, by Instructions from his Majesty some Time agone, held a Council of War at *New-York*, to regulate this Summer's Campaign; as a Basis for your Deliberations, I shall cause the Minutes of that Council of War to be laid before you, with several other Papers relating thereto: And in Consequence thereof, I recommend Secrecy in your Consultations on them, least the necessary Confidence should become destructive, by letting our watchful and most inveterate Enemies into the Knowledge of our Purposes.

These Communications will inform you, Gentlemen, of the vigorous Resolutions for the common Good, that the Colonies to the Northward have generously and unanimously taken; and their Determination to raise their full Quota of Men and Money on this critical Juncture. I surely trust that there can be no need of prolix Exhortations to you to become emulous of an Example which at once includes every cogent Consideration of Zeal, and Duty to the best of Kings, your native Country, and your individual Preservation.

You may observe how intimately the Execution of these well concerted Measures, is connected with your Concurrence, and readily furnishing the Supplies of Men and Money requisite on your Parts; and when you consider that the Operations of this Summer, if duly supported, may be decisive (or in a great Measure so) of the future Safety and Tranquility of this, and the *British* Colonies on this Continent; this I conceive to be the general Opinion.

I promise myself you will not hesitate one Moment to sustain, and encrease the Honour that this Colony has already gained in the present Affair, and to approve yourselves deserving of that large Share of his Majesty's paternal Care and Affection, which has sheltered and cherished [illegible] all our Occasions, by sufficiently making an [illegible]diate effectual Provision of Men and Money for the Expedition against the *French* Encroachments at *Crown-Point*, and on the *Northern-Lakes*.——As also that under the Direction of Governor *Sharpe*, to the *Ohio*, and for the Protection of our Frontiers. Your Supplies, Gentlemen, must be with all imaginable Dispatch, as the Time for taking the Field is very near.

The Monies disbursed from the last Vote of Assembly will be laid before you by the Treasurer and Committee, when you see proper to call for the Account.

I recommend to you the Arming of the Militia, and to have their Arms of one Bore, which are not so at present; if they should be called out on any Attack of the Enemy, great Inconveniences may occur by having Guns of different Bores.

After you have seriously considered and determined on the above Affairs recommended to you, I desire to engage your Attention and Regard to a Number of People, upwards of Eleven Hundred, who have lately been sent here from *Nova-Scotia* under the Name of *French* Neutrals: Governor *Lawrence* acquaints me, that his Majesty's Council, assisted by Admirals *Boscawen* and *Mayston*, advised him, as the most for his Majesty's Service, to divide these People among these different Colonies; I shall cause to be laid before you Governor *Lawrence*'s Letter, and the different Receipts of these People when landed.

By Advice of his Majesty's Council they were received, and have been supported until this Time, from the Two Shillings *per* Hogshead Revenue; but, as that Fund is near exhausted, I must recommend it to you to provide for the future Disposition of these People, and to put them under such Regulations and Restrictions as may keep them in a due Submission to our Constitution, and from being burthensome to the different Parishes, and probably they may become useful Members of this Community.

Gentlemen, I recommend the Revisal of the Laws, that if any are near expiring they may be renewed, if thought proper.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

Concord and Unanimity are the vital Springs of public Consultations, and from these the happiest Omens of attendant Success are to be drawn. I do, therefore, with all the Earnestness of an Heart devoted to the Service of our most excellent Sovereign, and the consummate Felicity of this his ancient Colony and Dominion, particularly recommend these great Essentials to you, and entreat you to justify the Presages of an happy Session, which I draw from the agreeable Appearance now before me.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that my fixed Attention shall never deviate from these Objects, and that, as I have hitherto done all in my Power, for the good of this Country, I shall chearfully and with the greatest Pleasure join you in every Thing that may be for the Service of his Majesty, and this Dominion in particular, and of all the *British* Colonies in general.

On Saturday last, the Sloop Alice, Obadiah Ayer Master, belonging to New-London, but brought in here by Capt. Arbuthnot, taken off Hispaniola, carrying on an illicit Trade with the French; was condemned by a Court of Vice-Admiralty, together with her Cargo, consisting of 40 Hogsheads of Sugar, 40 ditto of Melasses, and 400 lbs. of Indico.

The same Day came an Account, That the Snow Elizabeth, belonging to Havre de Grace, taken also by Capt. Arburthnot, and on Board of whom he had put his Lieutenant and 12 Men, was lost coming into the Capes, on Friday Se'nnight, and the Lieutenant and all the People perished except two Englishmen, and one Frenchman, who staid by the Ship, and by that Means saved themselves, till Boats from the Eastern Shore came to their Relief; and it is hoped some Part of

the Cargo will be ſaved, as the Ship only bilged, but did not beat to Pieces.

The Seventh of this Inſtant about 30 Indians croſſed Patowmack, on a Raft, 30 Miles below Fort Cumberland, and after taking a Woman Priſoner, they beſieged a Stockaded Fort, in which were 7 Men, 3 Women, and 8 Children, which the Indians ſet Fire to, and obliged thoſe that were in it to make the beſt of their Way out, or periſh in the Flames. Two Men and three Women eſcaped, the reſt periſhed; one of the Men that eſcaped was wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Shirley, in Cumberland County, dated March 20, 1756.

"*Juſt now arrived here John Baker, a Servant to Capt. Crogan, who brings an Indian Scalp, and relates as follows: That about the 27th of January laſt, being out of Sight of the Fort, upon ſome Buſineſs, he was ſeized by an Indian, a Son of John Hickman, and another Indian coming up, he was carried off to Kittatinnin, where he remained till about ten Days ago, when being ordered out with an Indian ſome Diſtance from the Town, he took an Opportunity of killing and ſcalping him, and made his Eſcape. The Number of Warriors in that Town, by his Account, does not amount to a Hundred, of which a Party of Twenty-ſix, under Shingas, ſet off ſixteen Days before he left the Town; and Jacobs, with ſixteen Men more, followed them four Days after, in order to fall upon the Conococheague Settlements, and, in their Return Home, to annoy the Forts Littleton and Shirley. He informs us, that a great Body of the Chippawae and Tawaw Indians were daily expected to join the French at Fort du Queſne, and from thence fall down upon the Engliſh Colonies,*"

[The above Baker is ſince come to Town, and has brought the Scalp with him. He informs that there are above a Hundred young People, belonging to this Province, at Kittatinnin, whom the Indians intend to keep, in order to increaſe their Inhabitants: And that the French buy their old Priſoners from them, for which they give a great Price, and employ them in their ſervile Work.]

There is alſo come to Town, ſince our laſt, one John Craig, who was taken and carried off by five Delaware Indians, on the Eleventh of February laſt, as he was in Search of two Sons of the Widow Coxe, of Cumberland County, whoſe Houſe was burnt on that Day by the Indians. He informs us, that they immediately ſtripped him, tied a Rope about his Neck, and drove him before them: That on travelling towards the Cove Mountains they gave the War Halloo, which was anſwered by two Indians, to whom they went, and there he ſaw the Widow Coxe's Sons with Ropes about their Necks: That at Night the three Priſoners were ſtripped quite naked, and their Limbs ſtretched out to the utmoſt Extent and tied to a Poſt and Trees, and then each had a Blanket thrown over him, and in that Condition remained all Night: That in the Morning the Indians loaded the Priſoners with their Luggage, and travelled ſeven Days Weſt Northerly, till they came to the Kiſkimonetas Creek (as our Informer believes) where they heard a great Firing of Guns, on which they raiſed the War Halloo, and were anſwered by another; ſoon after which an Indian met them, and told them he belonged to a Party under King Shingas, who was not far off, and after the uſual Ceremonies went away again: That then another Indian came to tell them Shingas was ready to receive them; on which they ſet up a great War Shout, provided themſelves with Hickory Withs, and laſhed the Ground with them in a furious Manner; and when they came in Sight of the other Indians, fell a whipping the Priſoners moſt unmercifully, making the Blood come at almoſt every Stroke: That when they met a Council was held about the Priſoners, and Craig was given to Shingas, who adopted him for his Son; and he, and his Party, ſeparating from the other Indians, took him along with them till they came to a Water called the Loyalhanning, where they ſtaid four Days, during which time they were very inquiſitive about the Strength of M'Dowell's Fort, and our other Forts, and what the Engliſh were doing: That then Shingas and his Party went off, as they ſaid, for M'Dowell's Fort, and left Craig in the Cuſtody of four Indian Men and two Women: And ſoon after Captain Jacobs, with Sixteen Indians, came to them, ſtaid with them two Nights, and ſet out for Cape Capon in Virginia, as they gave out: That the four Indians then made him aſſiſt them in making a Raft to croſs the River with, which when finiſhed they went a Hunting, and he returned to the Cabbin to the Women, who went a gathering Hawes, and he made his Eſcape. He ſays further, that while he was with the Indians he heard Shingas, and others of them, often ſay, that a Body of Indians, to conſiſt of many Hundreds, and to be made up of Delawares, Shawaneſe, Mingoes, Tawaws, Twigtwees, Owendaets, Chepawaes, Coghnewaga's, and long hair'd Indians, were to come into Penſylvania in two Months, in order to cut off its Inhabitants, and that they would carry on the War againſt them as long as there was a Man of them alive.

By Capt. Stiles from Liſbon we learn, that on the Twenty-third of December they had a violent Shock of an Earthquake there, that threw down a Church, in which it was ſaid above Five Hundred Perſons periſhed.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

Sunday Evening laſt arrived here Capt. *Robert Bryce*, in the Brig *Nancy*, from *Barbados*. On his Paſſage he met with, in Lat. 31, Long. about 66, on the 20th of *March*, the Sloop *Dolphin*, Capt. *Maleby*, from the *Weſt-Indies*, bound for *Boſton*, in great Diſtreſs, having ſprung a Leak two Days before, which conſtantly kept both their Pumps at Work, and obliged them to bear away for the *Weſt-Indies* again.

One Day laſt Week, juſt at Duſk, the Ferry-Boat at the Narrows of *Kent-Iſland*, having got a little Way from the Shore, a Negro Boy went in to catch hold of her, but getting into deep Water, the Ferryman, *Thomas* ----------, went in to ſave him, and was drowned, but the Boy ſaved.

By a Depoſition of *James Tucker*, this Day brought to Town by an Expreſs, we have the following Account, *viz.* That he was at Capt. *Waggoner's* Fort in *Virginia*, and heard ſome of Capt. *Waggoner's* Company ſay, that Mr. *John Bacon*, Lieutenant of Capt. *Dagworthy's* Company, was kill'd and ſcalp'd by the *Indians* about 4 or 5 Miles from *Cumberland* Fort; and alſo, that two Men in Company with Lieutenant *Bacon*, were wounded, but made their Eſcape to the Fort; that he heard that 5 Men, under the Command of Capt. *Aſhby*, were kill'd by the Enemy, and that the *Indians* had attacked one Cox's Fort, but were repulſed.

By the ſame Expreſs we have the Depoſition of Aaron Ryley *(taken Yeſterday at* Frederick-Town*), to the following Effect, That he was at* Adam Hoop's *on the 5th Inſtant, where he ſaw an Expreſs who brought Letters to ſeveral People there, which he did not hear read, but was told by the Man who brought them, That on the firſt Inſtant* William M'Coard's *Fort (within about 5 Miles from Col.* Chambers's *Fort, which he thinks is about 30 Miles from Fort* Lyttleton*) was taken, and 30 People were there killed and taken. Upon the News of this, Capt.* Alexander Culverſon *marched from among the Inhabitants with a Party of Men in Purſuit of the* Indians*, who were joined by another Party from Fort* Lyttleton*, the whole amounting to about 50 Men. That the* Indians *were about 12 Miles from Fort* Lyttleton *near* Little Oxwick*. That the Party met one Man, who had been taken at* M'Coard's*, and made his Eſcape, who informed them where the* Indians *were: That they came up with the* Indians*, fired upon them, and kill'd ſeveral, and at length put them to Flight; that they were ſo eager in purſuing, that tho'* Indian Iſaac*, our Friend, adviſed them to cut looſe ſome of the Priſoners which they had tied to Trees, yet they omitted it. That the Party had not purſued far, before the* Indians *were joined by 50 more, as they ſuppoſed, who ſoon routed the White Men, and of the whole 50, only 15 were returned to Fort* Lyttleton *on Sunday Night laſt.*

Mr. GREEN, *April* 3, 1756.

AS the laying of Taxes is at preſent, pretty much the Topic of Converſation, I cannot help troubling you with a few Quotations on that Subject from ſome Book I have been lately reading, and a few Remarks thereon, which, if you are ſcant of News, you may, if you pleaſe, print in your next *Gazette*.

Tributa ut ſolvamus honeſtum eſt, atque etiam præceptum conſentiam obligans: Tributorum autem finis eſt, ut Poteſtates Publicæ habeant unde Sumptum faciant ad bonos tuendos ac coërcendos malos. GROTIUS de Jure Belli ac Pacis.

For which Maxim *Grotius* gives the Apoſtle *Paul* for his Authority, in his Epiſtle to the *Romans*, 13th Chapter, 3, 4, 5, and 6th Verſes, to which I refer you, and recommend, at the ſame Time, the reading over the whole Chapter.

Grotius likewiſe quotes *Tacitus* as follows:

Neque quies Gentium ſine armis, neque arma ſine Stipendiis, neque Stipendia ſine Tributis haberi queunt.

All Societies are form'd on theſe Principles, the Preſervation of the collective Body from the Injuries and Invaſions of other Societies or Governments; and the Properties and Liberties of each Individual from the Rapine and Injuſtice of other Individuals in the ſame Society.

To obtain thoſe Ends of Government, Laws have been enacted for the Regulation of the Whole, and a few Perſons entruſted with Power and Authority to put them in Execution, for the Benefit of the Whole: Others again are (at leaſt in all Chriſtian Governments) choſe to ſerve in the Public Worſhip of the Supreme Being; and explain to us the compleat Syſtem of our holy Religion, contained in the Sacred Scriptures, and inſtruct us therefrom in our Duty to GOD, Ourſelves, and our Neighbours: And another Set of Men are appointed, when the Exigencies of the State require it, to take up Arms, either to repell Invaders, or make Reparation to ourſelves for Injuries done us. For each of theſe Ranks of Men, ſo ſet apart for the different Purpoſes abovementioned, certain Stipends and Rewards have been appointed, to ariſe by a Contribution of the whole Body, as a Recompenſe for their Care, Hazard, or neceſſary Avocation from their private Concerns. Theſe Circumſtances are inſeparable from all Governments, and this is the *Original of Taxes*, which have been greater or leſs according to the Dominions of the State where they were laid, or it's Exigencies, in Time of Calamity or Danger, require.

All I would infer from hence, is this, that Taxes are abſolutely neceſſary to the very Being of Governments, and therefore, as ſuch, ought not to be eſteem'd Grievances: Only the great Nicety, and wherein the chief Care of the Legiſlature ought to conſiſt, is in impoſing ſuch as may be eaſieſt borne by the whole Body of the People, and taking the greateſt Care that they be equally and effectually collected, and with as little Charge as poſſible. But to give you my Sentiments on the moſt proper Method of putting this in Execution when requiſite, or on the eaſieſt Ways and Means to raiſe a Subſidy, would be juſtly deem'd the higheſt Preſumption. However, I hope, it will not be deem'd ſo, if I give the Sentiments of that great Stateſman *Puffendorf*, in an Extract from his Treatiſe on the Law of Nature and Nations, Book VIII, Chap. v. and vi.

" But in *Levying Taxes*, and indeed any Sort of *Impoſition*, " upon the *Subjects*, particular Care ſhould be taken not to " give any juſt Occaſion of Complaint, which will be una- " voidable where the *Taxes* are laid unequally. For as " *Hobbes* very well obſerves, *A Burthen, which the whole* " *Body of Subjects may poſſibly think eaſy and gentle, will, if* " *any conſiderable Number releaſe or excuſe themſelves, lie heavy* " *and inſupportable upon the reſt.* For, generally, it is not " the *Tax* itſelf, ſo much as the *Diſproportion* and *Inequality* " of it, that fits uneaſy upon the People, either from the " Diſcontent that followeth upon the *Injury*, or from *Envy* " that others ſhould be excuſed. And indeed, ſince all that " the Subjects pay the Commonwealth, in Reality, is no- " thing elſe but the *Price* of *Peace*, 'tis but reaſonable, that " ſuch as have an equal Share in the *Peace*, ſhould pay " equally for it, by affuſing the Commonwealth, either " with their *Money* or their *Perſons*; ſo that all *Immunities* " and *Privileges* granted in Commonwealths to particular " *Men*, or *Orders of Men*, are no further reaſonable, than as " they who enjoy them *ballance* them, by the extraordinary " *Merit* of the Service they do. But to diſcover in what " this *Equality* conſiſts, it muſt carefully be obſerved, that " the *Enquiry* is not after *Equality in Money*, but in *Charge* " and *Burthen*; or, in other Words, it is not neceſſary to " this *Equality* I ſpeak of, that every Man ſhould pay an " *equal Sum of Money*, but that the Share every Man is to " pay, ſhould not lie heavier upon one than another, which " may eaſily enough be effected by making the Proportions " equal, between the *Burthen* of the *Tax* and the *Benefit* of " *Peace*; for though all equally enjoy *Peace*, yet they do " not all make the ſame *Advantages* by it. Some get much " more than others; and again, ſome ſpend much more " than others. And from hence *Hobbes* makes an Enquiry, " *Whether the Subjects ought to contribute to the Public, in* " *Proportion to what they* get, *or what they* ſpend; *or, whe-* " *ther a Man ſhould be* Taxed *according to what he hath* " Coming *in, or according to what he* Conſumes." " Where " firſt I think I may ſay, that ſince every Man is ſecured " in his *Property*, by the Care the Commonwealth takes " of him, he may juſtly be *Taxed* in Proportion to his *In-* " *come*, as *Servius Tullius* ſaid, in Defence of the Inſtitution " of the Cenſus: *It is very juſt, I think, and very much for* " *the Public Good, that ſuch as have large Fortunes ſhould* " *pay largely, and ſuch as have leſs in a due Proportion.* And " thus all *Subſidies*, levied upon extraordinary Exigencies in " the Commonwealth, ought to be laid according to the " *Value of Eſtates*. And then, ſecondly, ſince every Man's " Life is defended by the Sword of the Commonwealth, " and Life is equally dear to *Poor* and *Rich*, they are both " equally obliged to attend the Service of the Wars, and to " pay an equal moderate *Tax* upon that Account, ſuch as a " *Poll-Tax*, in which the *Rich* pays no more than the *Poor*. " But becauſe it is owing in like Manner to the public Care " of the Commonwealth, that the Subjects have the Ad- " vantage and Opportunities of raiſing Eſtates by their own " Induſtry, the great Difficulty in this Caſe is, how the " *Tax* upon this Account ought to be laid? And perhaps " the moſt convenient Way may be, to *Tax* Men according " to what they *conſume*, rather than what they *get*, eſpeci- " ally, ſince Men generally *ſpend* in Proportion to what they " have *coming in*. For if the *Tax* be laid according to what " People have *coming in*; and it ſhould happen that ſome " who have equal *Incomes*, ſhould yet have unequal Poſſeſſi- " ons (which is as common as it is for one Man to be fru- " gal, and lay up what he earns, and for another to ſpend " what he gets in Waſte and Luxury) the Conſequence will " be, that they that equally enjoy the *Benefit* of the *common* " *Peace*, muſt yet bear an *unequal Share* of the *Burthens* of " the Commonwealth. For Inſtance, here are two Perſons " which get equally an *hundred* Pounds a Year, and one of " them ſpends conſtantly *forty* of it, and the other perhaps " *fourſcore*; ſince both of them equally enjoy the *Benefit* of " Peace, it ſeems reaſonable that both ſhould pay equally " for it. But then in this there will be theſe two *Inconve-* " *niencies*: Firſt, that it will be very difficult for the Go- " vernment to diſcover what each Subject gets every Year " by his Induſtry; beſides that, there cannot be a *Review* " made ſo often, of what every Man is worth. And ſe- " condly, that if the *Tax* be levied at the Year's End, " when both have made up their *Accounts* of what they " have *received*, and how much *expended*, and the *Tax* be " laid upon each of them in Proportion to what they have " remaining of the laſt Year's *Income*; 'tis manifeſt, that " one muſt pay double as much as the other, though both " equally enjoy'd the *common Peace*. And what is worſe, " the one ſuffers for his *Parſimony*, and the other is eas'd " by his *Extravagance*. And therefore it muſt be the beſt " Method to lay the *Tax* upon the *Things* which are to be " *conſumed*, and then every Subject will inſenſibly pay his " Share to the *Public*, in Proportion to his *private Conſump-* " *tion*, not indeed for what he now actually is, but for " what, by the Protection of the Commonwealth, he was " formerly poſſeſs'd of; and ſo that which is paid to the " *Public*, will be look'd upon to be Part of the Price of " the Things that are *conſumed*. Beſides, theſe Contribu- " tions, by Way of Exciſe, are a Means to reſtrain the Ex- " ceſs of Luxury and Profuſeneſs. People need only for- " bear magnificent Feaſts and Entertainments, and wearing " fine Cloaths, and then they will not pay much. But if " they will, at any Rate whatſoever, indulge their Appetite, " and humour their Vanity, they ought to blame no Body " but themſelves."

It may not be proper, perhaps, Mr. *Green*, for me, *at this Time*, to make the Application; therefore I muſt leave that to be made by you, and your Readers, if you think proper to give it a Place in your Paper.

And I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
A BRITISH SUBJECT.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 19th Day of May *next, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of* Mr. Samuel Middleton, *in* Annapolis, *at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Cool Spring*, containing 400 Acres, more or leſs, lying near the Head of *Great-Choptank* River, in *Queen-Anne's* County. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title, by applying to

KINSEY JOHNS.

BARBADOS, *February* 14.

On Sunday the 8th Inſtant, between the Hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Evening, a Fire broke out from a Store-Houſe belonging to Joſeph Blackman, Eſq; near the Middle of Bridge-Town, wherein was a large Quantity of Cotton, landed by proper Orders, from a French Ship, brought hither, and put under that Gentleman's Care till further Orders ſhould be had, concerning the Ship and Cargo. The Fire ſoon increaſed, burnt that Store, and next, ſeized the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Nuſum, adjoining thereto; from thence the Flames caught the oppoſite and adjacent

Houſes of Meſſrs. Haggatt, Lamply, Walker, and Codrington Carrington, Eſq; and afterwards took it's Courſe Weſtward to James's Fort, which being conſum'd, the Fire ſtill increaſing, burnt the Houſes down in Crown Alley up to Cheapſide; its Progreſs was then Eaſtward, burning and raging in a moſt dreadful Manner on the South of Broad-Street towards the High-Houſe, call'd the Coffee-Houſe, which being ſeis'd, the Flames then communicated their deſtructive Influence to the Houſe of Mr. Blackman, and that of Richard Huſbands, Eſq; the Secretary, where the Public Records were kept, then the Houſe and Stores of General Barwick, Meſſrs. Lary, Black, and ſome other adjoining Houſes, which put the whole Town in Danger of being conſumed to Aſhes. However, by the Providence of GOD, a Stop was put to the Rapidity of the Fire; and it abated about 5 o'Clock next Morning. It is computed that about 200 Houſes have been burnt, and 'tis ſaid that it was the richeſt Part of the Town. We have ſince then had frequent Alarms; Nor are the People out of doubt, that it originally aroſe from the Contrivance of ſome of the French brought in here, as one of the French Ships having ſome ſhort Time before been burnt in the Bay. It is however a happy Circumſtance that the Public Records were carried away during this general Calamity, and the Secretary has ſince been heard to ſay that there is no Embezzlement or Loſs of any of them as he can yet diſcover.

His Honour the Preſident has been pleaſed to Iſſue a Proclamation for the Detection and Proſecution of all Perſons who ſhall be found harbouring or ſecreting the Effects of the diſtreſs'd Sufferers, and that the Magiſtrates ſhould take care that all thoſe Effects be brought to the Town-Hall to be reſtor'd to thoſe who ſhall make Oath of their Property: Nor is it doubted that all the Magiſtrates in the Iſland in their different Pariſhes will order the Conſtables to make diligent Search for all ſuch Goods as may be ſuſpected to have been carried away and ſecreted during the Calamity. The Loſs occaſion'd by this dreadful Fire is very great, but to which no Computation can as yet be made.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Barnwell*, in *Frederick* County, near the Great-Falls of *Patowmack*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Sorrel Horſe, lately trimm'd, with a large Star in his Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the off Buttock with a W, turn'd the wrong Way.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Wilds*, on *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder H, and on the near Buttock CS; ſhe had a middle-ſiz'd Bell, tied on with a Piece of old Rope.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOSHUA DORSEY,

THOUGH he has left off Public Houſe-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he ſtill keeps the FERRY as uſual, on each Side of *Patapſco* RIVER, and that he, nevertheleſs, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the beſt Manner.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Joſias Wilſon*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as Strays, *viz.*

A ſmall grey Mare, with a Bob Tail, branded on the near Buttock with a G.

And, a Bay Horſe about 12 Hands high, has a Blaze down his Face, his two Feet white on the near Side, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with M, and a Figure of 4 on the Top of it.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

IN the Hands of *John Pearſon*, at Col. *Taſker's* Plantation, in *Prince-George's* County, a beautiful Black Horſe, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Seaſon, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horſe, was bred by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord *Portmore's* CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at *Joppa*, a-croſs GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subſcriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpoſe; and a conſtant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, on *Patapſco*, in *Maryland*, on Saturday Night laſt, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Thomas Ivory*, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into *Patapſco* River, is about five Feet ſix Inches high, ſlender and ſmooth fac'd, has ſandy Hair, and ſpeaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worſted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Oſnabrigs Shirts, coarſe Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has ſtolen an Indenture, with a Diſcharge on it, belonging to one *James Moore*, who was born in the *Jerſeys*, and no Doubt will endeavour to paſs by it.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; *Forty Shillings*, if taken 40 Miles from home; *Three Pounds*, if taken at a greater Diſtance; if taken out of the Province, *Three Piſtoles*; and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by RICHARD CROXALL.

LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, *viz.*

Broughton on Huſbandry and Trade, 1ſt Vol. *Gulliver's* Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean *Swift's* Miſcellanies, 4to. Hiſtory of *Lewis* 14th, 1ſt Vol. *Voltaire's* Letters concerning the *Engliſh* Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1ſt, 7th, and 9th Vols. of *Rollin's* Ancient Hiſtory; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and *Kennett's* Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or preſent Poſſeſſors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner.

JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, called *Thompſon's Adventure*, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to *John Baldwin Adamſon's*.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of *John Thompſon* in *Annapolis*, and know further.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by ſome ill-diſpoſed Perſon, with a Deſign of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am ſtill living at *Broad-Creek*, on *Kent-Iſland*, and keep Ferry as uſual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and ſkilful Hands, and kind Uſage, from

Their humble Servant,

DANIEL MECONEKIN.

Marlborough, *February* 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Wood-Yard*, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Inſtant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, ſhe is heavy with Foal. It is ſuppoſed ſhe was ſtolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to *St. Mary's* County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat, and Worſted Cap, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, brown Waiſtcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Alſo on Saturday the 14th, was ſtolen from the ſame Plantation, a black Mare about 13¼ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, ſhe is likewiſe with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after ſhe was ſtolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was ſeen riding her by Mr. *Ignatius Digges's*, towards *Marlborough*; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of ſomething that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is ſuppoſed has broke ſome Store on *Patowmack*, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Perſon that will bring either of the ſaid Mares to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellons, if either of them can be taken and convict. J. HEPBURN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called *Clean Drinking*, lying in *Frederick* County, on *Rock-Creek*, within ſix Miles of the Warehouſe at *George-Town*, the ſaid Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling Houſe, and two Tobacco Houſes, alſo a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, living near lower *Cedar-Point*, in *Charles* County.

ARTHUR LEE.

Oxford, *February* 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, *on reaſonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and ſhort Credit,*

THE Stock in Trade of *Richard Gildart*, Eſq; and SONS, of *Liverpool*, Merchants. All Perſons inclin'd to purchaſe are deſired ſoon to apply to the Subſcriber, who intends for *England* early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Company, or himſelf, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themſelves, and THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the *South* Side of *Magothy* River, ſituated very pleaſant and convenient for Fiſhing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houſes, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Alſo a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Incloſure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Broad and Cheeſe Hall,	91	

Theſe are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladenſburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and ſix of the *Eaſtern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Laybill*,	649	
Beall's Reſerve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four laſt mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladenſburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Alſo 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Alliſon's Park*, lying likewiſe in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe Part of the firſt mentioned ſeven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity deſired, provided it be taken ſo as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unſerviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewiſe, any Part of the ſeveral Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subſcriber, or to *Joſias Beall*, junior, living on *Ackokick*, near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.